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Viewpoint

"The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." --Shakespeare

We human beings have a perverse streak in our nature when it comes to success or failure on the job. Someone can do things right for months. He can weather a thousand storms and pull projects out of the fire more times than you can count. Isn't it funny that no one ever seems to say "good job" or "well done"? But just wait until he makes a mistake...

Suddenly, ears prick up as the jackals scent blood and start circling for the kill. Everything he did right in the past is forgotten. Like a killer pack, his fellow workers gang up, slowly and inexorably nipping away at his self respect. They find fault where nobody even dreamed of looking. By the time the jackals are finished, all that is left is the carcass of a mortally wounded spirit.

Why are people so much quicker to criticize than to praise? What is it about human nature that makes us so reluctant to give credit where it is due?

Of course, no one condones mistakes, but haven't we all made them? Can't we all exercise tolerance and charity toward others? We don't have to join the jackals, and we don't have to sink our fangs into someone just because they did something wrong. We can stand up like the rational, intelligent human beings we claim to be. We can lend a hand to correct the mistake and set things right again.



*Your comments, criticisms and suggestions are always welcome and will help to make the **Journal** a better publication. Let us know what you would like to see. Address your comments to:*

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This month



As this issue of the *Journal* goes to press, people around the world are remembering the last days of World War II. Thirty-five years ago, the beaches of the Pacific were filled with the sights and sounds of battle. Some of the fiercest fighting of the war took place on Okinawa.

Our **Spotlight** section takes a three-part look at Okinawa. Beginning on page 14, you can read about the great battles of World War II, find out what life is like for military personnel stationed there today and learn how the Japanese are working to preserve their cultural heritage.



On the other side of INSCOM's world, come along for some hunting in the mountains and forests of Germany. The manners, customs and mores of this European tradition lead off this issue on page 2.

On the business side, this year's Crested Eagle '80 exercise was a first for our intelligence units. Our soldiers were deployed to perform their mission in a wartime configuration. The details of this exciting and challenging experience are on page 12.



Finally, summer is almost over and that means the end of the season for some popular sports. Our **Sports** section, beginning on page 26, features some last looks at soccer and golf.



by Mary Ker

"You almost have to be a game biologist," said SFC Ronald Romines, describing hunting in Germany. Romines, who comes from a family of sportsmen, added, "in Germany, hunting is used as a conservation method as well as a breeding method. And the laws are very stringent. These laws and conservation measures are enforced—fines are steep for those who break them. Only the weak, sick and lame animals, those with obvious hereditary problems or those of a certain age may be shot," he stressed." So the hunter has to learn about the animal diseases, too.

For example, Roe deer with spike, wig, pendulum or underdeveloped antlers are usually considered poor or undesirable for breeding.


If deer fall into such categories, he explained, they won't reach trophy classification—nor will they be good for breeding, since they don't conform to the standards.

Romines, senior reenlistment NCO for the 66th MI Group in Munich, wanted to continue hunting—a sport he first began in 1956. He learned from the Rod and Gun Club that hunting in Germany is different from that in the States. With his wife, who is also a hunter, he took the required three-week course given by the Hanau Rod and Gun Club to learn traditions, which game animals to hunt and which not to hunt and how to tell the animals' approximate age. After the course work was completed, they took written and shooting tests—and then with 38 others received graduation certificates.

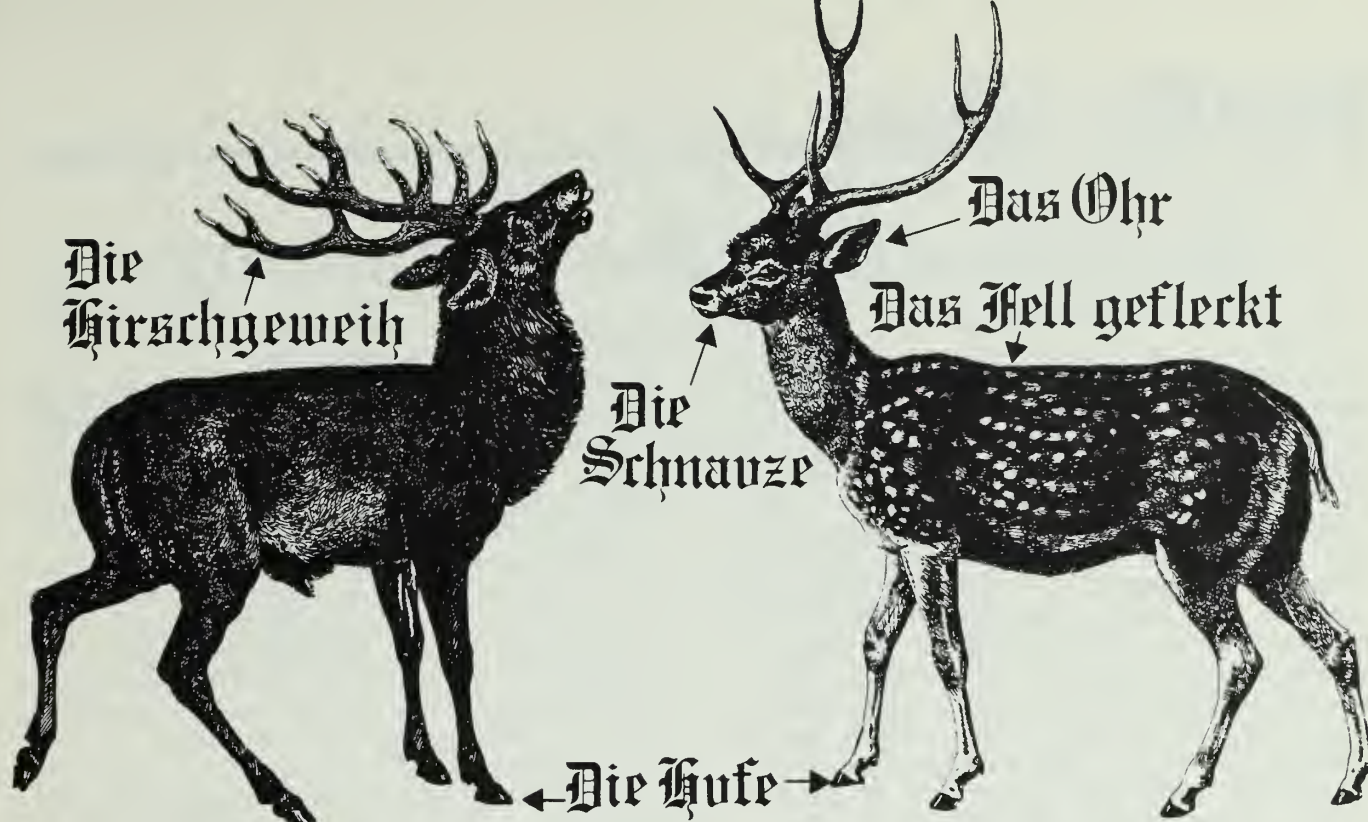
Gun registration

Waffenschein (gun registration) in Germany is difficult to get and is required for each gun owned by a German. Only hunters or members of a shooting club may buy guns. And then they must wait for about one year to get them registered.

Americans, however, are exempt from German registration procedures by Status of Forces and German-American agreements. But, "you must register weapons with



Hunting's different in Germany



the military police. A gun registration office is in Heidelberg," Romines said. The registration fee is \$2 and it is good for three years.

Hunting seasons in Germany are generally longer than those in the States. For example, open season for Roe deer begins in mid-May and runs till the end of January.

The American hunting season is much shorter and often does not lend itself to successful hunting.

Land is not public in Germany as it is in the States. You can't go out and hunt unless you get a license, pay to hunt or receive an invitation. To hunt on state land, you must pay guide fees of about DM 32 (\$16) a day. To hunt on private land, you must have an invitation, and "you can't just go out and shoot anytime you like. You must have your license with you at all times. A license costs about DM 75 (\$38) and hunting insurance, also required, costs DM 60 to 65 (\$30 to \$33)," said Romines.

When you shoot game such as Roe deer in Germany, the meat is sold to wholesalers and the profit goes to the lease-holder of the land on which the deer was shot. This pays for crop damage by animals. Sometimes, the profits go to orphanages, and the meat may

end up in a local restaurant. Wild game is a delicacy in Germany. The hunter has the option of buying the meat at wholesale prices after he has shot his game. And he may keep the trophies (antlers) and organs (livers, kidneys and heart).

The *Guide to Hunting in Germany* spells out how game may be hunted. For example, hunters may not hunt from airplanes, use snares, poison or nets—or hunt in places where they would disturb the peace, just to name a few restrictions.

Customs

There are as many customs and traditions as there are rules and regulations for hunting in Germany. Originally, hunting was a sport for German nobility—and a very social get-together. Nobles did the hunting while peasants served as beaters and game drivers. Today's drive hunting is a carry-over of that tradition, with the last drive being the most famous. After the last drive, drivers are treated to food and drink at the hunters' expense. Buglers still start the hunt, signal hunters and play taps for the killed game.

Not knowing the basics in language and traditions is often considered as serious a crime as break-

ing the written laws in German hunting. "Hunters' luck-hunters' thanks" is probably the first custom a new hunter will be faced with. *Waidmannsheil* is the word used when two hunters meet or separate. The appropriate response to *Waidmannsheil* is *Waidmannsdank*, or thank-you. Of course, congratulations are offered when one of the hunters is successful.

Branch signs are used in several ways: to point out the direction in which a wounded animal went—to claim ownership of dead game—and to signify the last bite. This is done by putting a small branch crosswise in the mouth of all male cloven-hoofed game or in the beak of Aurerhaun and Berkhaun as a token of last respect. Display of game after the hunt and sportsmanship are also observed by hunters in Germany.

Big, small game

Hunters come from all over Germany for Hochwild (high or big game)—those of rare species such as Hirsh (red deer stag which looks like a small elk); gams (chamois); mouflon (big horn sheep); and Damhirsh (fallow deer). For each

Continued on page 10

Retirement is the beginning

by Jim O' Connor

What does a man do after 25 years of military service? Col. Albert T. Saffold, who recently retired from the 66th Military Intelligence Group, Intelligence and Security (Provisional) in Munich, turned to God for guidance.

Saffold, who's been with the 66th for two years, has been involved with the Christian evangelical group "Youth with a Mission" (YWAM) for several years. The group is an international organization with bases throughout the free world. The group's base in Germany is located in an old castle just outside Munich.

"God has led my wife and me to this work," explained Saffold, whose main function with the 66th was his position as the deputy director of operations. "We've established a working relationship with the group in Munich, and I've decided to continue active participation in their activities now that I've retired."

This participation involves a total commitment to YWAM and his new assignment as the operations and logistics coordinator for a new YWAM project in Southeast Asia.

He is being sent to lend his services to the floating relief base *Anastasis*, a 12,000-ton, 600-foot-long vessel registered under the Maltese flag, which can berth approximately 600 people.

"We'll be working in Southeast Asia, primarily, to help the people in need and show them the way to Christianity," said Saffold. "While doing this, we also give them medical attention and help relocate them to other areas."

The ship itself, a \$4 million gift to the evangelical organization, has five cargo holds for food, berths for as many as 600 people, and a complete American accredited school on board for children. She will be moving to Southeast Asia to assist the United Nations and other relief organizations in the hope of restoring peace to these troubled people.

Composed of an international mix of talents and skills, the crew of the *Anastasis* includes not only the full complement of people to man the ship, but doctors, dentists, nurses and other people to comfort and aid these refugees or "boat people," as the world has come to know them.

"The '80's will see more of these refugees than ever before," Saffold commented. "We want to help them meet their physical and spiritual needs. We're not sure what we'll be called to do there or what we might find, but I feel we're ready."

"It's difficult for Americans to understand this situation," Saffold remarked. "Never in history have our people faced such a tragedy. We even take religion for granted. After all, there are churches everywhere,

but these people have never heard the Gospel or even had a chance to learn to read or write.

Now the world is beginning to realize the seriousness of this situation and is pooling its resources to respond as rapidly as possible to the cry for help."

"This is my work, I'm 51 years old and don't plan to be put out to pasture just because I've retired from the military. Who says you have to settle down in a little white house with a little white picket fence. When you retire, you do exactly that—get a new set of treads and keep right on moving," said Saffold of his calling.

Saffold never thought he would see Southeast Asia again after serving there during the Vietnam War, but he is returning there soon, this time with a peaceful mission and a firm belief in God and himself.

"I would have stayed in the military for a full thirty years," added the retired colonel. "I love military life, but I felt I had a calling and I know there's a place for me. There's a job to be done, a difficult job, helping people who are in desperate need of help. And I think I can."



Col. Albert T. Saffold (U.S. Army photo)

Speak well and get ahead

by Mary R. Ker

The second quarterly Federal Women's Program (FWP) seminar, entitled "Voice Portraits: Using the Voice to Communicate," was held recently at AHS. This seminar was a part of the FWP awareness program.

Guest speaker for the event was Dr. Sheryl A. Friedley, assistant professor of speech communication at George Mason University.

"The spoken word is never neutral," according to Friedley. "It is always affected by such characteristics as the tone of voice, inflection, pauses, the speed of delivery, the volume with which you speak and the pitch of your voice." Friedley used statistics from a study by Dr. Albert Mehrabian to illustrate her points. These statistics stressed the different impacts of verbal, vocal and facial cues in communication using this formula:

Perceived attitude = .07 + .38 vocal + .55 facial."

Friedley added that there are four paralinguistic considerations usually judged important to the ability

to be understood: intelligibility; variety, or controlling the degree of audience interest; rhythm, or the irregularity with which sounds, syllables and words are accented; and voice quality, or the fullness or thinness of tone—whether it's harsh, husky, mellow, nasal, breathy or resonant. This is often a result of physiological factors.

Roleplaying demonstrations were used to show how voice characteristics and facial expressions affect communication and how you determine age, emotions, and make personality judgments from a person's voice.

Lt. Col. James T. Price, deputy commander for the garrison at AHS, Mary Costa, Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC), Lt. Col. Donald L. Parsons, assistant deputy chief of staff, personnel (DCSPER) and Jeri Quinn, Command Security Office (CSO) acted as the voices to be judged.

The seminar was open to both military and civilians. It was not just for women, but for everyone, because communicating is something all of us have to do every day.

Former refugee becomes linguist

by Barbara McGarvey

During the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, Antal Nemeth, a freshman agriculture student at the University of Mosonmagyaróvár, escaped with two friends to the West.

"There are no hair-raising tales of adventure," recalled the 96B/96C-trained master sergeant from the USAREUR Interrogation Center, 18th MI Battalion.

"We lived about three miles from the border and just walked out. We left for political asylum, not knowing what would happen with the Revolution. I was single but left my parents, a brother and two sisters," he said.

After spending two weeks in Vienna, Nemeth and fellow freedom-seeking Hungarians were flown to the U.S.

"Between mid-November and January, 35,000 to 40,000 Hungarians defected to the United States," he noted.

Following up a lead in Vienna, he and 10 others went to the International Refugee Agency in Florida, which found odd jobs for them in hotels. Nemeth, who spoke no English, worked in the storage room.

In April 1957, he went to New York's International

Refugee Agency and, through it, found a job as a machinist in a factory in Hartford, Conn. Nemeth worked there until 1959, when he was drafted by the Army. After basic training at Fort Knox, he went on to tank training.

In October, he was assigned to border patrol in Germany with a tank unit of the 11th Cavalry. After completing his tour of service, he returned to his machinist job in Hartford. Within a few months, he reenlisted in the Army because, he said, his first term was so enjoyable.

After more tank training at Fort Knox, he was assigned to the 33rd Armored Battalion of the 3rd Armor Division at Kitzingen and later went with the unit to Bamberg. "Then it was back to Fort Hood and 'shining old tanks,'" he mused.

Three months after his marriage, he returned to Europe and assignment to the 3rd Infantry Division—first at Schweinfurt, then Kitzingen.

In October 1968, Nemeth received a letter from the Army Security Agency asking if he was interested in a linguist's job. He was.

Meanwhile, he was sent back to Fort Hood as a crew-

Continued on page 7

Sparty sparks friendship

by Sgt Jan Bowman

Several FS Augsburg people learned what U.S. SPARTY is all about when the 17th Field Artillery Brigade hosted an open house for members of the 1st Ops Bn.

The day began with a clear and thorough lecture on the world of the artilleryman. Everything from basic unit organization to what type of rounds are available was covered. Following a question-answer period, the 1st Ops soldiers were escorted to the nearby static display. Here they were introduced to a pair of 155mm howitzers and were walked through a typical fire mission.

The gun crews allowed the FS personnel to crawl over the displayed SPARTY pieces and answered questions posed by the "tourists". Each side learned a great deal about the other. The FSA soldiers went away with a well-rounded view of the work-a-day world of the artillery soldier.



Sp4 Larry Clennan investigates the driver's compartment as Sp4 George Shrout looks on. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Jan Bowman)

NCOs dine out at Augsburg

by Sgt Jan Bowman

FS Augsburg's annual NCO Dining Out was a well attended event this year. Nearly 200 people gathered to enjoy a warm May evening and observe this tradition at the Augsburg Officer's Club.

President of the Mess was Command Sgt. Maj. William Garner. Throughout the night he orchestrated a wide variety of "requests" from the Members of the Mess. The first such "request" came from Sgt. Maj. Steve Polesnak. Polesnak was aghast that the NCO responsible for physical security had allowed an intruder into the mess (the intruder was a bee that had been strolling through the SGM's butter pat) and requested that the responsible individual be accordingly fined. After appropriate fines were levied, Polesnak was assigned to be SGM-IC of physical security for the remainder of the evening. A countersuit then resulted in a fine for Polesnak on the basis of cruelty to insects and littering for tossing the unfortunate bee outside.

The two vices for the evening were Sp5s Bob Walker and Nancy Helms. Mr. Vice had the traditional

job of food taster for the mess and proclaimed, "although quite expensive, I find it acceptable." Ms. Vice earned the gratitude of the mess by calling a dog-tag check and resultantly fining nearly everyone in the room. Garner then fined Helms for mistakenly calling dog tags what should more properly be called identification tags.

The guest speaker for this year's Dining Out was Sgt. Maj. Harrell of the 7th Army NCO Academy. Following his speech on "Citizen, Professional or Career Soldier?", the formal hail and farewell session began. A special farewell was bid to the guest of honor, FSA Commander, Col. James Hunt. The group presented Hunt and his wife with an engraved pewter beer stein and crystal candle holders as mementoes of their tour in Augsburg.

Garner called for a round of applause for the 1st Ops dining out committee responsible for organizing the evening. Honored were Staff Sgts. Lee Engle, Joe Cummins, Bill Taylor, Lee Schmidt, Sandy Schmidt and Sgts. Kathy Miller, Joan Bilak and Jane Breitkreuz.

NEMETH—Continued from page 5
man for the 10th Engineers CEV unit.

After his security clearances were approved, he was transferred in February 1970 to the CARRYBACK operation at Fort Meade. He remained there until October 1974, working as a Hungarian linguist. In 1974, CARRYBACK was dissolved because of a lack of native-born linguists and retirements.

From Fort Meade, he went to Fort Huachuca for interrogation school, after which he was assigned to the 18th Military Intelligence Battalion in Munich.

A 96C interrogator, Nemeth extracted intelligence information from HUMINT sources.

When asked about his most memorable experience as an interrogator, Nemeth's eyes brighten and a smile begins to dance across his face. "Meeting all sorts of people—from peasants to scientists," he replied. "As an interrogator, you have to talk about new things. You need all the reference material. You must be an 'expert.' You have to be very flexible and know a lot about politics, physics, labor, economics, etc. The test is to convince the interviewee that you're the expert."

Interrogators from UIC screen people, take what information they need and then pass it on to national agencies.

"Most people defect," he said, "because they are tired of the sociopolitical system, do not have enough money to live on or have bleak hopes for the future. If you don't join the Communist Party, party leaders will hold it against you and you can't get certain privileges."

As part of his job, Nemeth also interrogates "POWs" in REFORGER exercises. In Crested Eagle '80, held this spring, he performed linguist duties. And he continually trains other native-born Hungarian interrogators in the language.

An Army Commendation Medal awardee, he has been cited for good conduct seven times.

Nemeth needs 11 more credits for an associate's degree in criminal justice. After that, he plans to continue his work towards a B.A. at the University of Maryland.

Asian/Pacific peoples honored

What better place is there than the Orient for a fitting observance of Asian and Pacific American Heritage Week?

The personnel of Torii Station gathered for an oriental feast organized by the HR/EO NCO to celebrate the occasion.

The meal consisted of chicken-pineapple, sweet and sour pork, cucumber and onion salad, white rice and banana-cherry pudding.

According to Staff Sgt. Ernest C. Wulzer, HR/EO NCO for Torii Station, "it went really well."

Following the meal, a local band provided music for the enjoyment of the crowd.

By the end of the evening, all participants had a better understanding of the Asian and Pacific peoples who have contributed so much to the American way of life.



Sp4 Rick Clayton serves up a taste of the orient during Asian and Pacific American Heritage Week. (U.S. Army photo by **Sp4 John Roessler**)

Army birthday celebrated

The Army's 205th anniversary was observed on Okinawa June 14.

The Army is the oldest of the three branches of service in the American Armed Forces. Since its founding during the American Revolution, the Army has established a tradition of service to the nation and its allies through war and peace.

To commemorate the occasion of its founding, personnel from all Army commands on Okinawa gathered at the Globe and Anchor Club on Camp Foster for the annual All-Army Birthday Ball.

Col. Everett L. Witt, commander, U.S. Army Garrison Okinawa, served as the president of the mess while Command Sgt. Maj.

Leslie L. Griffith from Field Station Okinawa was the senior enlisted member of the mess.

Guests of honor at the event were Maj. Gen. Koji Shimoda, commander of the 1st Combined Brigade of the Japanese Ground Self Defense Forces, and Maj. Gen. Isamu Tokitsu, commander of the JDF Recruiting Command.

A skit entitled "Duty, Honor, Country" was presented at the conclusion of the mess by Capt. Daniel J. Sullivan and Master Sgt. Woodros A. Anderson from USAGO. Their presentation informed the audience of what it has meant to be an American soldier since the founding of the United States Army on June 14, 1775.

Will miracles never cease?



Sgt. Diana Pike of Field Station Berlin was selected as first runner-up in the annual Volksfest Queen Contest. The German-American Volksfest is one of the largest festivals in Europe. Its queen promotes the various activities scheduled during the celebration. Pike was selected as runner-up after competing against thirty other contestants. (U.S. Army photo)

"We pulled off a pocket full of miracles, with the assets given, to get the USAREUR Theater Army Intelligence Command running," said Maj. William Rupp, chief of the 66th MI Group's Communications/Electronics section, in a *Journal* interview.

"I've never seen such good communications going out of an operational unit," he added, summing up the Group's participation in the Crested Eagle '80 and Caravan West II Exercises.

What's more, he emphasized, "the 502nd I&S Battalion—against great odds—pulled it off extremely well. Their work was all the more difficult because of time and distance factors. The 502nd provided most of the communications and equipment for the USAREUR Theater Intelligence Center. First Lt. Anna Zilversmit and SFC Gross from the 502nd Signal Section and Capt. Larry Gaither and Chief Warrant Officer Dick Hollis from the Group Signal staff did an outstanding job.

Meshed units

"We meshed several different units, leaders and workers and came up with a highly responsive unit. The Army and Air Force circuit support was super.

"The communicators of the UTIC and TAIC had their act together," he noted. "And to make the concept work, they had to do some strange and unusual things. In such situations, we had to pool assets, and resources. We're not 'bush leaguers' as far as the Group is concerned.

"We had to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week for five to 11 days for Crested Eagle '80 in conjunction with Caravan West II.

"The communications people were first in, last out. In addition to setting up communications, we provided the command intel group with graphics and audio visual support," he added.

First action

For some MI soldiers like Sp 5 Kathey Atchley, these exercises marked the first time they saw field action. Atchley, a 31J/72E with the Communications/Electronics section of the 66th MI Group, had these comments about her experiences.

"In the field, we had to establish a communications center. It's a different experience knowing that you can pick up and go—from the ground up—put the machines together and make them work. I worked with teletype machines and got a sense of fulfillment because I could fix basic problems," she said.

When Atchley wasn't fixing teletypes, she worked the communications center.

"Everything went extremely well. We kept the machines operating to maintain communications," she pointed out. "The only problems were minor, requiring a half hour to change one machine. But this didn't cause the system to shut down."

Working 12-hour shifts and nights was a change of routine and, therefore, a tiring experience. But since the exercises went well, Atchley was satisfied with her job.

"It was definitely an experience you could learn from."

No game

"When working in communications, you're not just playing a game. About two-thirds of the message traffic was real-world stuff—just like at Headquarters. We were in the field to operate both FTX and real-world—not just exercise-related messages.

"Everybody gave his all and was very conscientious about getting the job done. That's what we're trained to do," she said.

After completing two years at the University of Alabama, Atchley worked as a factory capacitor, but soon found herself unemployed for almost a year. The factory job was the only thing available. She says she was rejected for other jobs because employers found her either overeducated or undereducated. Also, some employers refused to hire her because they thought she'd quit and go back to school.

After weighing the pros and cons, she enlisted in the Army in 1975 to find new experiences and receive GI benefits so she could complete her education.

For another soldier, Sgt. Baruch Harrison of the 66th's C/E section, the exercises meant getting valuable field radio communications experience. "Field exercises," he thinks, "are necessary to find a unit's shortcomings as well as effective areas. They also help to round out skills because you have to work together as a team.

"Field communications, such as radio teletype, need field exercises for training—to help soldiers function at full, not just garrison, level," he stressed.

Adaptability

In this way, he thinks commanders are better able to find out how adaptable their equipment and people are—and how to bring others into the team.

"That's important because operations differ from one location to another. We had men with previous duty assignments at Forts Hood, Polk and Carson. Each post is different, having mountains, swamps or desert. So Crested Eagle '80 and Caravan West II offered a good chance for us to apply our individual skills and work together as a team.

"For example, Sp4 Stanley Roque came from Fort Hood with its nightmare of heat and dust—neither of which is good for a generator. He was very helpful to us in getting the maximum use of generators.

"Pfc. Claud Leggett, who came from Fort Carson, worked with a lot of message traffic and had to streamline to get messages out.

"Then there was Sgt. Ernest Ellison of the 66th MI Group, who provided our quality control and Staff Sgt. Louie Bodecker, who had to get it netted in to make it work like a cohesive group.

"After we found out what we had to do in the field, everything began to click. By mid-exercise, it was streamlined—experience was starting to show.

In Harrison's opinion, the only problems were caused by natural weather conditions and holding the net together. "Then we had to decide when to go voice or radio teletype and determine the priority of messages. Naturally, there was a lot of strain on equipment. The maintenance crew can do a lot there, but the operator has to be able to assist in diagnosing the problem to get the teletypes to work. Teletypes are just like cars," he pointed out, "you have to use them steadily or you'll have to break them in again."

As far as equipment goes, he said "there's no need to put undue stress on it, or the hardware, if you can avoid it. Therefore, in the field, we used a generator instead of commercial power as we would at Headquarters."

In diagnosing the problem, operators had to decide if the cause of a garbled message was bad weather, maintenance or an interfering station or net.

"Ellison's experience came in here, also Specialist Hines', who is a cryptographic maintenance man. He was pushed to the limit," Harrison noted.

During field exercises, he added, "soldiers have to get used to working when they normally sleep. This can cause stress. You have to exercise and work odd hours so you can handle on a daily basis what you'd be called on to do during wartime. Then you don't work just eight hours. In wartime or exercises, you're working longer—maybe 12 hours a day."

Harrison, a 1975 Army enlistee and former Pershing programmer test station operator, reenlisted for the 05C MOS to satisfy a larger area of interest.

The Pensacola, Fla., native so far has completed 27 credits toward an Associate degree. Aside from his job and studies, outside interests include photography and hiking, as well as hunting and scuba diving. Under his 21G MOS in the 56th Brigade, he received a silver and bronze medal for first- and second-level proficiency. Harrison also has attended the Primary Leadership Course at Bad Tolz and is the recipient of a Good Conduct Medal.

Hall graduates

SP4 William H. Hall II recently graduated first in his class of 155 from the Primary Leadership Course (PLC) at Fort Knox, Ky.

Hall, who is currently stationed at AHS, is the driver for INSCOM Commander, Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya.

Hall is originally from Birmingham, Ala., but he now lives in Alexandria, Va. with his wife, Nita, and son, Trey.

He attended high school at Lyma Ward Military Academy in Alabama and took Basic and Advanced Individual Training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

In November, Hall and his family will be PCSing to Hawaii.

SHARE experiences through role playing

by Mary Ker

SHARE, an Equal Employment Opportunity Office (EEOO) course in sex discrimination and counseling, was held for the second time in recent months at the Education Center at AHS.

SHARE (Skills for Helping Awareness to Realize Equality) is a course designed to train and teach Federal Women's Program (FWP) Committee members and members of the EEO Advisory Council, according to Judy K. Kutsher, course manager and special emphasis program manager and the command FWP manager for INSCOM.

"The purpose of the course was to help each participant acquire the skills necessary to recognize valid complaints of sex discrimination and to assist complainants in becoming knowledgeable about laws and regulations," Kutsher added.

Although SHARE is a 40-hour course geared to EEO Advisory council members and FWP committee members, supervisors and managers are also required to have 40 hours of EEO training. Currently, there is no course for supervisors or managers and many of them do not even know about that requirement. TRADOC is currently working on just such a course, according to Kutscher.

Participants in the most recent SHARE class were quite pleased.

Mrs. Ruby C. Young, a secretary for the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations at AHS, said she was quite sure that, if anyone in her office ever had a complaint about sex discrimination, she

could tell them the proper steps to take to get their problems solved.

Mrs. Sondra Cornwell, FWP manager for AHS, thought the class was outstanding, especially since she has not had any prior EEO training. She said that the course went into depth and that she learned a lot from role playing.

The role playing exercise portrayed possible incidents of sex discrimination. Solutions to the simulated problems were sought by those portraying EEOO counselors and complainants. The counselor would then give the complainant options as to what his or her next step should be. The whole process was video taped, then watched and critiqued by the students and course managers. According to David McQuiston, EEO action officer for the Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation and Automated Systems Activity, this method of teaching was very effective because you could act out what you would do in a given situation and then see your results.

Morrison said, "compared to some of the OPM (Office of Personnel Management) courses I've taken, the SHARE course is better because of the self-paced schedule and the realistic situations and characters brought out in the role play.

"This course should be open to all members of the work force. People are hesitant about filing EEO complaints because they are not sure of the procedures and what is involved. This course gives a truer picture than you can get from reading a regulation," she said.

HUNTING—

Continued from page 3

game season, a state-land drawing is held for American hunters in Heidelberg. If a hunter is not drawn as a primary, he may be picked as a secondary and still be able to hunt as an alternate if the primary hunter can't make the hunt. This way, allotted game can still be shot and not be returned to the Germans. Turning game back to the Germans means less game for the Americans next year.

Niederwild (small game) is killed on the drive hunt and includes duck, fox, hare, weasel, pheasant and partridge.

Dogs are used for retrieving and tracking wounded game but not for driving. If a dog is used in big game hunts, he will stay with the animal and bay till the hunter gets to them. Pet weasels are used to hunt cottontail rabbits from burrows.

Season's end

At the end of each season, hunters meet for a week-long show of their trophies (antlers, horns). At this show, gold, silver and bronze medallions are presented. Romines recently won a silver medallion for a damhirsh taken last October.

If you are a hunter and are or will be stationed in Germany, Romines advised reading very carefully combined USAREUR Pamphlet 28-148 and USAFE Pamphlet 215-2 *Welfare, Recreation, and Morale Guide to Hunting in Germany* before going out for big or small game.



Wright vies for beauty title

One Wednesday, Army Sp4 Joan Wright, a 98C at Alamo Station, was filling out an application for the Air Force Miss Electronic Security Command (ESC) contest. (The ESC is the Air Force's counterpart to INSCOM). That Friday she found herself facing a panel of five judges—three women and two men. Later that same day, she was selected as the second runner-up in the Air Force event.

What, one may ask, is an Army servicemember doing in an Air Force contest? Well, because of the unique situation in which Field Station San Antonio finds itself, as a tenant on Kelly AFB, Army people are deeply involved in all aspects of life on the Air Force installation.

The contest

The Miss Electronic Security Command (ESC) pageant is held annually at Ardisana Hall, on Security Hill at Kelly AFB. Much to the dismay of the participants, the whole event was over much too quickly. For Wright it was an unforgettable experience. "I had lots of fun and met some nice women," she said. She and the two other winners represented the ESC during San Antonio's week-long Fiesta activities. Sitting on a chauffeur-driven float that cruises through the downtown Alamo area, Alamo Station's representative admits she would never have seen the Fiesta otherwise.

But what about the contest? What was asked? And, how does it feel to compete in a beauty pageant? "I treated the contest like another board. I thought it would be good practice," Wright recalled.

"It was an honor to enter and place, and I feel proud of being a runner-up." An Officer Candidate School applicant, Wright brushes off as unwarranted and untrue the suggestion that she was selected as a runner-up only because she was Army in an Air Force affair. "I believe the Army and Air Force make a good team," she counters.

On Security Hill both services are represented in nearly equal numbers.

The judging included questions like, "If you had one wish, what would it be?" (She replied, "world peace.") and, "Generally, what's the first thing you notice in a man?" (To which the twenty-three-year-old, Petersburg, Virginia native answered, "Appearance—it shows when one doesn't care.")

In the end, the women were called in individually. They walked before the panel and were judged on poise, self-confidence and overall appearance. A short time later, awards were presented to the winners and the event closed with a parade.

For Wright, it wasn't a matter of winning or losing, but of experiencing new people, new situations and exploring her limitations. "Besides," she adds with a wry smile, "I got Friday off."



Sp4 Joan Wright (U.S. Army photo)

Send in the Reserves

The 343rd Division Support Company (DSC) (USAR) of Allison Park, Pa., was deployed to Fort Buchanan, P.R., for annual training this year. The unit was augmented with Military Police and cryptologic personnel from other USAR SIGINT/EW units located throughout the United States.

The unit began 24-hour operation at the U.S. Navy Security Group Activity. Each duty shift was composed of voice, Morse, and non-Morse interceptors, who were supported by analysis communicators and signal maintenance personnel. For many, this training—known as Live Environment Training or LET—brought back memories of Augsburg, Berlin and Field Station Korea. For some, this was their first opportunity to wear a badge on a beaded neck chain and work within the confines of a windowless building.

LET, a rather new training con-

cept, provides enhancement training to qualified personnel and sharpens their skills. In the past, the lack of LET training opportunities for Reservists has limited their MOS proficiency. Within the constraints of their past training, they were well prepared—they deployed to the field, set up mess facilities and defensive positions, and lived very comfortably. They provided their supported units with surveillance, collection and jamming support by targeting their jury-rigged equipment against an English speaking "enemy."

Although the primary objective of this training was to improve the cryptologic skills of Reserve Component personnel, its secondary purpose, responding to tasking from NSA, was also accomplished.

Reservists also augmented the dining facilities and physical security sections at both Sebaná Seca and Fort Buchanan.

MI Group proves it 'can do'

Crested Eagle '80, a Joint Chiefs of Staff command post exercise held last spring, was a first for intelligence units. A first in the sense that MI soldiers were deployed to perform a sophisticated job in primitive surroundings—much like infantry soldiers do every day. Troops from the 66th MI Group stationed in Europe and INSCOM units deployed from CONUS had to use every asset—HUMINT, SIGINT, IMINT, CI, SIGSEC and OPSEC. They had to set up perimeter defense, maintain physical security, wear protective masks and clothing, conduct training and their real world mission—all at the same time.

Intelligence play in Crested Eagle '80 was the brainchild of Maj. Gen. Edward B. Atkeson, deputy chief of staff for intelligence, USAREUR/Seventh Army. The myth that intelligence units cannot move and do not have the equipment for field exercises was dispelled as MI units deployed across the entire theater to perform their wartime missions.

The following is excerpted from an address by Atkeson to the soldiers of the Theater Army Intelligence Command (TAIC): "This exercise has deployed the TAIC throughout Western Germany, from the Baltic to the Alps. We've had people out in the field living in dripping tents with muddy boots. We've had many people in the caves sleeping cheek to jowl, practically, and eating C Rations.

"We've had our ISEs [who will] be providing our very precious product to the international headquarters at AFCENT, at NORTHAG, and at CENTAG. Our BRO's have practiced redeployment back to the divisions and gotten back into business right on the line, fulfilling their real world mission. Our Reserve units have deployed from the United States, drawn their POMCUS stocks and moved their wartime locations. This has been the first really serious effort on the part of the entire Army intelligence machinery in Europe to configure itself for its wartime role, and let me tell you, that puts us light years ahead of where we ever were before.

"We've achieved a number of exceedingly important firsts on this exercise. This is the first time that we've worked with the "POSSIM" simulator, which was able to simulate the role and feedback that we would get from both theater and national assets, feeding back in for our requests for surveillance. It's the first time that the EUCOM Theater Collection Management Office (the TCMO) has played in the exercise. It's the first time that the European Defense Analysis Center (EUDAC) has played during a very essential ELINT coordination. It's the first time that we've had the I² S² Order of Battle Computer Assistance Analysis Center playing in the exercise. Most important of all, it's the first time that the Theater Army Intelligence Command has deployed to the field in its totality—ready for war now.

"... What we've done is to practice the role that we will play in transitioning from a peacetime posture into war. This incorporates many dislocations. A physical dislocation, of course.

"We're going to have more distant customers than we served in peacetime. In peacetime, we're really designed to support a man called CINCUSAREUR. . . . [But] this will undergo a very significant transformation as we orient for war. We will focus much more carefully on the NATO commanders at Allied Forces Central Europe, AFCENT, CENTAG, and NORTHAG. Of course, we will also continue to supply the warp and woof of the information which our own battle commanders need within the 21st Support Command and support all those units that we anticipate coming in within the REFORGER packages. This involves a very different kind of orientation than we have had before.

"We must support the battle managers, [and that] will involve a number of important transformations of personal relationships. I'm sure a number of you have found that you are working with people that you perhaps didn't know before. Perhaps you even had different supervisors or different people under your supervision. This was practiced because that's the way it would be in warfare. . . . I might say that what it really requires, and this is almost a spiritual thing, is a transformation of your fundamental loyalty. We all have loyalties. We have loyalties to our colleagues and we have loyalties to our organizations. As we move into the configuration of a Theater Army Intelligence Command, we find that this is our new organization—and the chain of command and the people that we're working with in that structure are the people to whom we owe our loyalty.

"I wrap up this exercise with a very sincere personal thanks to every one of you, and let me cap that with a professional expression of admiration for what you've accomplished. I'm very, very pleased, and I know that the senior commanders who've expressed their views to me are very, very pleased with what you've done. I look forward to working with you again."



Listening, as opposed to merely hearing, is not a sense—it is a skill that must be learned. However, listening is not taught in most schools.

Dr. Lyman K. Steil, chairman of the Speech-Communication Division of the Department of Rhetoric at the University of Minnesota, came to AHS recently to lecture on listening.

Steil's training methods and techniques are used by the Sperry Corporation to teach effective listening skills for their TV commercial theme "Sperry Corporation Listens."

"Listening is the predominant form of communication that we engage in day after day throughout a lifetime," according to Steil.

"Good or poor listening is more than merely hearing what someone says. There are three important components: interpretation of what is said, which leads to understanding or misunderstanding; evaluation, which involves weighing the information and deciding how to use it and, finally, responding based on what was heard, understood and evaluated."

Steil added, "When all four stages are taken together, research indicates people listen at an effective rate of about 25 percent."

Steil also said that to listen one must have something to listen to. A speaker must involve the audience.

How well do you listen ?

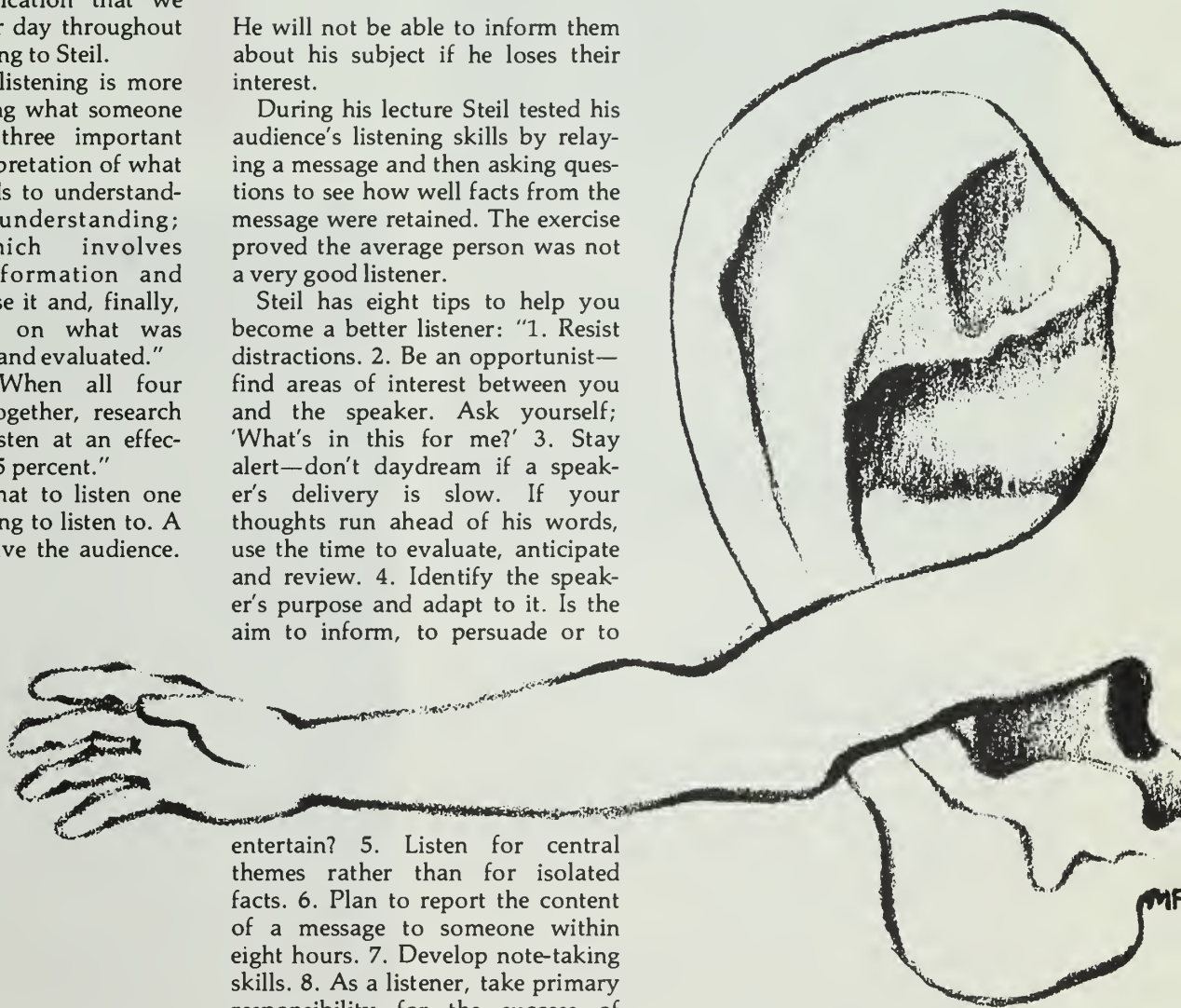
He will not be able to inform them about his subject if he loses their interest.

During his lecture Steil tested his audience's listening skills by relaying a message and then asking questions to see how well facts from the message were retained. The exercise proved the average person was not a very good listener.

Steil has eight tips to help you become a better listener: "1. Resist distractions. 2. Be an opportunist—find areas of interest between you and the speaker. Ask yourself; 'What's in this for me?' 3. Stay alert—don't daydream if a speaker's delivery is slow. If your thoughts run ahead of his words, use the time to evaluate, anticipate and review. 4. Identify the speaker's purpose and adapt to it. Is the aim to inform, to persuade or to

entertain? 5. Listen for central themes rather than for isolated facts. 6. Plan to report the content of a message to someone within eight hours. 7. Develop note-taking skills. 8. As a listener, take primary responsibility for the success of two-way communication. Don't just depend upon the other person."

You, too, can be a better listener.



Many memories haunt the shores

by Sp4 Robert A. Buzolich

June 23 began as most days do on Okinawa. People hurried about taking care of their daily business.

At noon, however, sirens wailed and church chimes rang in a solemn observance of the 35th anniversary of the end of the battle for Okinawa.

With its four-lane highways, active urban centers and beautiful countryside, it is difficult to imagine Okinawa as the scene of the last and one of the most costly battles of World War II. Its shrines and memorials, scattered throughout the countryside and standing amid towering buildings in the cities, are usually overlooked in the hustle and bustle of everyday life.

The battle for Okinawa began on Easter Sunday, April 1, 1945, with the landing of the 10th Army under the command of Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. More than 100,000 American troops from the Army and Marine Corps came ashore, meeting only light opposition on the Higashi beaches along the East China Sea. From the beachhead, the 1st and 6th Marine Divisions headed north and quickly overcame the scattered Japanese forces to subdue the northern end of the island. The fight, however, was far from over.

The battle continues

The 32nd Japanese Imperial Army, commanded by General Mitsuru Ushijima, was concentrated in the southern third of the island.

As the 27th and 96th Infantry Divisions turned south, they ran into stiff resistance just south of the present day Marine Corps Air Station at Futenma. From heavily fortified positions along the Urasoe-Mura Escarpment, a series of hills running East of Highway 58 from Makiminato, the Japanese checked the American advance southward.

It took American forces more than a month to cross the next five miles to reach their objective—the Japanese Imperial Army's headquarters at Shuri. Along the way, American forces fought for hilltops known as Kakazu Ridge, Conical Hill and Sugar Loaf, now only remembered in history books. They have since been reclaimed by semi-tropical vegetation or converted into parks and housing complexes.



Concrete shelters still stand on Kadena Air Base, which was originally constructed by the Japanese Imperial Army. The air

... as Okinawa remembers

Shuri, once the capital of Okinawa, fell May 31 after a frantic battle that left little standing. Scars of the battle may still be seen in the area.

In spite of the fall of Shuri, the battle for Okinawa continued farther south. Japanese forces were pushed into a small pocket around Hill 89, which is known today as Mabuni or Suicide Cliffs. Here, with his forces rapidly collapsing, General Ushijima and his staff committed seppuku, a ritualistic form of suicide, during the early morning hours of June 22.

Minutes afterward, Hill 89 was captured by the 7th Infantry Division to end the battle for Okinawa.



base was abandoned by the Japanese April 1, 1945. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Robert Buzolich)



The Ernie Pyle Memorial commemorates the famous journalist killed during fierce fighting on Ie Shima Island. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Robert Buzolich)

The aftermath

The 10th Army had suffered more than 48,000 casualties, including its commanding general, who fell June 18 during an artillery barrage near Itoman.

More than 100,000 Japanese troops had been killed, including 20,000 Okinawan troops and 40,000 Okinawan civilians. During the battle, vast areas more than 5,000 tons of ordnance were used on the island, leaving devastated and countless numbers of Okinawans homeless.

After the Japanese defeat, Okinawa rebounded to enjoy a new found prosperity under U.S. administration.

It was returned to Japan as a prefecture in 1972.

Today, 35 years after the battle for Okinawa, the Army is still on Okinawa. Its role, however, has changed to that of a friend and defender, with the bleak days of 1945 long past and largely forgotten.



At the Arts and Crafts Center at Torii Station, personnel work on projects ranging from ceramics to photography and woodworking. (U.S. Army Photo by Sp4 Bobby Mathis)

The best keeps getting better . . .

by Sp 5 Tommie L. Morris

Beaches that were once active with the landing of over 100,000 American troops at the start of the battle for Okinawa are now serene and a source of picturesque beauty for photography buffs.

Overlooking these beaches on the beautiful East China Sea is one of the least known duty assignments in the Army. Field Station Okinawa, better known as Torii Station, sits on a semi-tropical island bordered on the east by the Pacific Ocean and on the west by the East China Sea. It is the home and work place of more than 2,000 Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and DoD civilian personnel. Three Army units make up this command: Head-

quarters and Service Company, Operations Company and INSCOM'S USACC Detachment.

Unit personnel are housed in some of the most modern Army facilities available on Okinawa. The billets are equipped with air conditioning for the sultry summer months. Individual rooms allow ample living space for two to three people. In Operations Company, each room is also equipped with its own lavatory.

Soldiers at the home of the "Best in the Business" dine at one of the best dining facilities around. The Torii Station Dining Facility has been judged INSCOM's best and has participated in the DA level Philip A. Connelly Award competition for food excellence for the last two years.

. . . for Japan and Torii Station

Recreation

There are many other activities for soldiers on the island.

Diving and snorkeling are two of the favorite pastimes on Okinawa. Classes are offered by many local associations.

The Okuma Recreation Center, located on the northern end of the island, offers a place to get away from rigorous details for some rest and relaxation. It offers a beach area, cabanas, a restaurant, swimming pool and camping area for military and DoD personnel and their dependents.

On-post, the Recreation Center, Arts and Crafts Center and Library offer regularly scheduled activities that provide an alternative to sitting in the barracks.



The Torii at the main gate of Torii Station has two meanings. It welcomes new personnel and is a farewell reminder for those who are leaving. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Bobby Mathis)

Sports

For the physically active, Torii Station has a well equipped gymnasium, two tennis courts, a racquetball court, a 3.7 mile jogging course around the antenna field and a combination softball/football field. A second racquetball court is under construction and will be completed later this year. There is also a four-lane bowling alley and

funds have been approved for the construction of a new eight-lane bowling center, expected to be completed in 1981.

Team sports at Torii include slow and fast pitch softball, football, volleyball and basketball. Racquetball and boxing tournaments are held at other locations on the island. Golfers will find two courses on the island.



Divers explore the ocean bottom around Okinawa. Torii Station is the home of the Torii Divers Association, the only diving club sanctioned by the Army on Okinawa. (U.S. Army photo by SFC Gary Trollope)



The Southeast Botanical Gardens is one of the most popular tourist attractions on the island. (U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Tommie L. Morris)

Travel

Adventurous people are in for a treat on Okinawa. The island offers numerous historical sites to visit and photograph. The USO and Torii Recreation Center offer low cost tours to these areas of interest.

If you're interested in traveling to other countries in the Far East, Okinawa is an ideal starting point. It is centrally located for visits to Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines and many other countries. They are all a short flight away utilizing Space-A-Travel.

Education

Many educational opportunities are available at Torii Station. The Army Education Center coordinates with various colleges and universities and offers soldiers the opportunity to earn an associate, bachelors, or masters degree during their tour.

Through continued growth and improvement, Torii Station strives to maintain its reputation and motto as "the Best in the Business."

Today . . .



Photographers seek out the Kanki-Mon, the main gate to Shuri Castle. The castle served as the headquarters of the Japanese Army and was destroyed during the fighting on Okinawa. Today, it is being rebuilt by the University of the Ryukyus. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Robert Buzolich)

Okinawa is a dream reborn

by Sp4 Robert Buzolich

Out of the ashes of World War II, Okinawa has evolved into an urban society blending elements of the Orient and the Occident.

Americans on the island may disco to the latest stateside tunes or be entertained with music from a samisen in a western style restaurant.

However, Okinawa remains a land bound to its past.

Shrines and memorials stand amid apartment buildings in the cities.

It is at Shuri that the strongest links are maintained with the Okinawan past. From its once majestic castle, Okinawan kings ruled the island until the Japanese moved their capital there in 1879. Later, it became the headquarters for the Japanese Army during the battle for Okinawa in 1945. The castle was completely destroyed during the fighting, after standing for more than 400 years.



Bunkers built by the Japanese Army remain standing in the Shuri area. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Robert Buzolich)

Today, the castle is gradually being rebuilt by the University of the Ryukyus. So far, the Kanki-mon, or main gate, has been rebuilt in its former style.

Shuri has many other remainders of the Okinawan past that capture the way of life from a former age on the island.

The Ryutan and Bensaiten ponds once served as royal lakes. Now, they serve as the focal point for a public park in the midst of an urban setting.

Crossing over to an islet in the Bensaiten pond is the Tennyo bridge, which was rebuilt following the war. On the islet there once stood a statute of Bensaiten, the female deity among the seven lucky Japanese gods. It is still a site of worship for those with difficult children.

There is also the Shurei-no-mon, better known as the "Gate of Courtesy," which was once the ceremonial main gate of the castle. It has been, and is now, a major tourist attraction.

Just beyond the Shurei-no-mon and to the left stands the Sonohan Utaki gate. It served as the entry to a sacred grove that was destroyed during the war. At this gate, local nationals may still be seen worshipping the three kami, or spirits that represent country, agriculture and fertility and are said to have inhabited the grove.

The Shuri area is bound to attract the interest of those curious about the Okinawan past and capture the fancy of photography buffs seeking Japanese history and life on Okinawa.



Shurei-no-mon, the "Gate of Courtesy," has become a major tourist attraction on Okinawa. It once served as the ceremonial main gate to Shuri Castle. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Robert Buzolich)

NBC on the range

by Sgt. Maj. Curtis D. Ledbetter

The 766th MI Detachment conducted NBC and weapons familiarization training at Rose Range in West Berlin in June. They began with personnel putting on their protective masks and NBC clothing. They then went through the NBC chamber, which was filled with an extra strong concentration of CS gas. After the chamber exercise, the unit took a short break to air out their equipment and then moved to the firing range. They fired their rifles in their NBC equipment, with the exception of gloves. This had some unusual effects. Personnel firing pistols found that they were firing to the left and that they had to adjust their sight. Soldiers firing the M16 found that they could not place the stock into their shoulders because of the protective mask. It was an excellent learning experience for all. The 766th MID is confident that it could operate in an NBC environment if the need ever arises.



The safety officer checks weapons during the 766th MI Detachment's NBC training. (U.S. Army photo)



Staff Sgt. Steve Powell takes a nap while waiting to move to the firing range. He and the other members of his unit had to fire their weapons in protective clothing as part of their unit training. (U.S. Army photo)

First class graduates from TIIC

by Maj. Robert A. Fusco

The Tactical Imagery Interpretation Course (TIIC) at Zweibrucken Air Base graduated its first class recently. This event marked the culmination of more than a year of planning and effort to develop a training program for Army image interpretation personnel in Europe. The honor graduate for the class was Sp5 David A. McElroy. Other graduates were Sp5 Paul A. Goodwin, Pfc. Heidi Barthel, Pvt. Jeffery P. Moore, and Pvt. Douglas D. andstrom, all of whom are assigned to the Combat Intelligence Company (II).

The Tactical Imagery Interpretation Course is a part of the U.S. Army, Europe, Readiness Training (RED-TRAIN) program for image interpreters. The RED-TRAIN program was developed to insure that Army intelligence personnel are trained to accomplish their mission in the European theater. The week-long TIIC is designed to familiarize students with the cycle for tasking, processing, and reporting image intelligence mission results from the Air Force tactical reconnaissance systems in Europe. Through lectures and practical exercises, students are taught requesting procedures used by Army ground units to get Air Force support and are familiarized with channels through which requests travel to reach an Air Force

tactical reconnaissance squadron. Then, students learn how flown mission results are processed from debriefing of air crews and interpretation of film to communication of results and final production, packaging and mailing of prints and negatives that are requested. As a final exercise, students are given an actual role of mission film and are instructed to produce an initial reconnaissance report within 45 minutes and then to prepare the final mission package.

Platoon Delta of the CBTI Co. (II), under the direction of 2nd Lt. Randy Hosselrode, developed the Tactical Imagery Interpretation Course. Instructors were drawn from personnel assigned to the CBTI Co. (II) who have shown proficiency in the field of imagery interpretation. The primary instructors were Warrant Officer John Muligan, Staff Sgt. Jorge Farias, Sp5 Perry Marple and Sp4 Edward Colmain. Air Force personnel from the 26th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Zweibrucken also presented guest lectures and hosted a tour of the unique interpretation facilities used on the air base.

In the future, TIIC will be presented on a monthly basis. The majority of the attendees will be drawn from personnel assigned to the CBTI Co. (II). A limited number of slots are also available to personnel from other U.S. Army units and to selected Air Force personnel.

Pallas Athene remembered

by Sp5 P. J. O'Connor

In commemoration of the 38th anniversary of the Women's Army Corps, the 66th Military Intelligence Group, Munich, Germany, held a women soldiers' exhibit, May 14.

The exhibit featured women soldiers—past, present and future—and their significant contributions to the U.S. Army.

The program started with a command coffee call and continued with a slide presentation and a display of women's military uniforms of the past. There were also numerous pictorial displays about women soldiers. Proceeds from the coffee call went to the Munich Community Scouting program.

Although the Women's Army

Corps no longer exists, its anniversary is still celebrated as part of the heritage of the female soldier. In the past few decades, women in the Army have gone through tremendous changes. The transition from the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to the Women's Army Corps made women an active part of the Army.

Today, the Army is totally integrated. There are no more all-female companies in the Army. Male and female soldiers work and train together. In today's Army, women are an integral and vital part of our national defense.

Although female soldiers have come a long way, the Women's Army Corps is still remembered as part of the history of the U.S. Army.



Dollar rising in USARJ

Who is the sharpest soldier in Japan these days? Sp4 James R. Dollar from Field Station Misawa. Dollar was selected United States Army Japan's Soldier of the Quarter for the first quarter of 1980.

Dollar is an electronic warfare-signal intelligence morse intercept operator stationed at Field Station Misawa.

The Army specialist's military excellence began early, in fact, before he ever joined the service. Dollar attended John Sparkman High School in his hometown of Cocoa Beach, Fla. While there, he commanded the High School ROTCB. His military bearing and soldierly skills were also honed on the ROTC drill team.

After graduation, Dollar worked as senior production coordinator and later as the production shift supervisor for Flame Refractories Inc. He enlisted in November 1978. His high school experience was a big stepping stone for him, helping him earn Basic Trainee of the Cycle for his unit.

The honors kept piling up as he went along. In Advanced Individual Training at Fort Devens, Mass., he held the highest point average in his training course. He was placed on the honor roll for the Training Center and School's Lecture Branch.

Up the ladder

His arrival at Misawa signalled another step up the ladder of progress. He's active in his unit's physical training program and is expanding his military and civilian education. His duty section recently recommended him (as a Pfc.) for accelerated promotion and advancement to senior operator position. His knowledge and performance during the Soldier of the Quarter Board brought him unanimous selection as USARJ's first Soldier of the Quarter for 1980. Dollar received a USARJ certificate, a four-day pass and a \$50 gift certificate from the Sanno Hotel. He also received two \$100 Savings Bonds, one each from the local

chapters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Association of the United States Army.



Sp4 James R. Dollar (U.S. Army photo)

First Ops vs. artillery: its one 'Big Blast'

by Sgt. Jan Bowman

At 0800Z on 13 March 1980, elements of a Motorized Rifle Division violated an international border and met fierce resistance from an opposing U.S. Army Mechanized Division. Operation "Big Blast" was underway.

Operation "Big Blast" was, in reality, a three-day artillery-oriented wargame, with 1st Ops Bn., FS Augsburg, pitted against the combined 17th and 138th Field Artillery Brigades. The game was staged primarily to provide the artillery officers with exposure to opposing forces tactics and experience in board wargaming. The 1st Ops team represented the "Red" (bad guy) forces and the Artillery bri-

gade officers represented the "Blue" (good guy) forces.

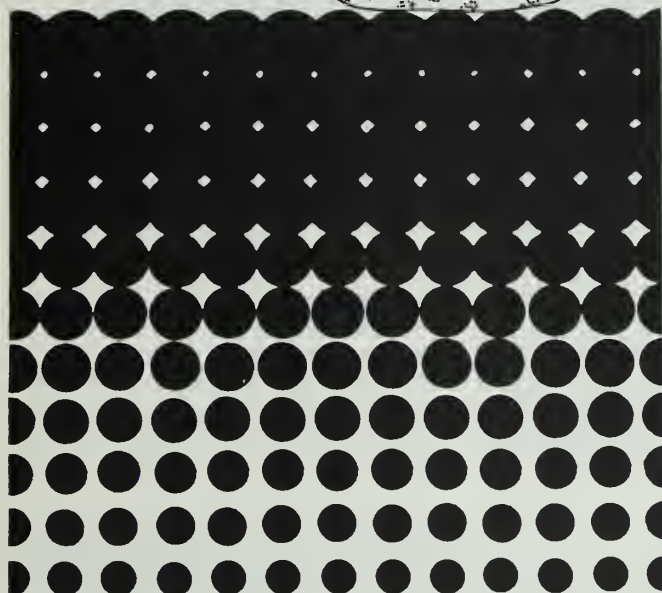
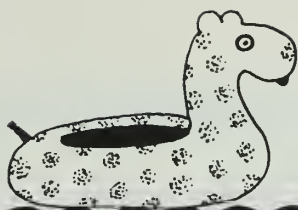
The 1st Ops team was a select group of seasoned wargamers. The regimental commanders were portrayed by Warrant Officer Dan Schlapkohl, Staff Sgt. Fred Krazeise, Staff Sgt. Larry Cook, and Staff Sgt. Steve Daly. As Division Intelligence Officer, Staff Sgt. Lee Engle was the liaison between the Red forces planning room and the game control room. SFC Jim Bowman and Sgt. Paul Tesch were in charge of the actual movement of the game pieces as board maneuver controllers.

The game was conducted on a 1:50,000 scale map, with the map grid squares serving to regulate

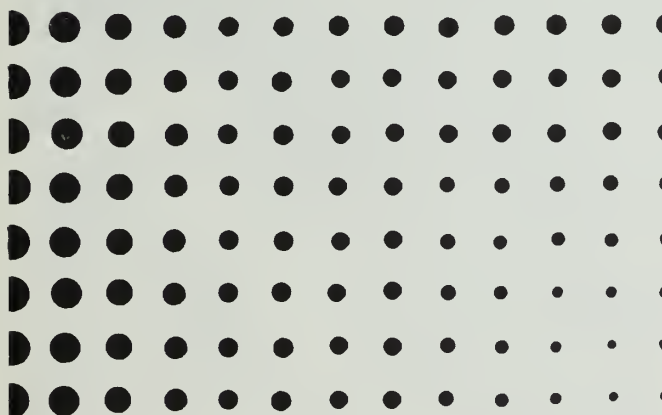
movement. Units were represented by small metal counters bearing the unit designations. Elements averaged six "movement values" (map grid squares) per turn, unless further limited by terrain features. Combat results were obtained in a time-honored wargaming way—by using an odds-ratio determination table in which a die roll equates to a specific outcome.

After three days of eight hours play each (representing one full day of battle), 1st Ops emerged victorious. Daly gave a resounding victory speech in the best tradition of the bad guy forces.

In all it was an enjoyable game and plans are already being made for a repeat match.



Safety can't be watered down



Thousands of Americans will seek temporary relief from hot summer days by flocking to beaches, lakes, ponds, rivers or backyard pools. According to National Safety Council data, 6,900 persons died in 1978 by drowning. In 1979 the total number increased and by the end of the 1980 summer season the number of drownings is expected to rise again.

INSCOM personnel and their dependents will be among the thousands of surfers, swimmers, boaters and fishermen who take to the water this summer. Will someone reading this article today die by drowning tomorrow?

It is certainly a possibility.

The U.S. Army Safety Center has finished an extensive analysis of Army recreational drownings and two facts emerged: 80 percent occurred when the victim was with one or more persons, and 50 percent of the victims had consumed alcohol. The following histories from the Army's "Countermeasures," illustrate facts, circumstances and causes of drowning incidents.

Case 1: REFLEX INHALATION. In many cases, victims dive into cold water and simply do not come up again. The sudden exposure to cold water caused them to gasp, sucking water into their lungs. They drown almost immediately.

Though the weather was sunny and warm, the water in the lake was very cold. While wading toward the dock, the victim dove under the water. When he came up, he was floating on his back with his head under the water. Bystanders pulled him out, but it was too late. He was dead.

The victim had been drinking. He ignored the "goose bumps" that should have warned him the water was too cold for swimming. Further, he was swimming in an area where there was no lifeguard on duty.

Case 2. SKIING ACCIDENT: The victim was being towed by a boat. He fell and began swimming around while waiting to be picked up. He dove under the water, and the boat operator lost sight of him. The boat passed over the soldier, and he was killed when the propeller hit him in the head.

The victim was not wearing a life vest and he failed to keep himself visible to the boat operator. The operator, knowing the skier was somewhere near the boat, should have killed the engine.

Case 3. UNNECESSARY RISK. The pool party started at 6 p.m. Two hours later, some of the partygoers began jumping from a balcony rail 20 feet above the pool. The victim, who had been drinking since the beginning of the party, joined in the jumping. He jumped two times into five feet of water. On his third attempt, he decided to dive instead of jump. He hit the bottom of the pool, breaking his neck.

The intoxicated victim took a foolish and stupid chance when he jumped and dove into shallow water from a height of 20 feet.

Here are a few common sense rules which will help you prevent water-related accidents this summer:

1. Learn to swim!
2. Never swim alone!
3. Know your ability and don't overextend it!
4. Swim only in supervised areas!
5. Swim only when physically fit—alcohol and drugs impair your physical and mental processes.
6. Always have adult supervision for small children.
7. Never participate in horseplay or take stupid or careless chances.
8. Stop swimming and get out of the water immediately if you have cramps, you are shivering, your lips, ear lobes, fingers, toes or any other extremities begin to turn blue, or you have any trouble breathing.

Water safety is your responsibility. Ignoring these common sense precautions could be a total mistake.

Runners—meet the challenge

By Sp4 Robert A. Wood

Faster than a speeding Fiat—more powerful than your Italian grandmother—able to dodge cars in a single bound. Look down Via Ca'Balbi! Up Via Dal Ponte! It's a pizza! It's bottle of vino! No, it's members of Detachment D running the "Scanlon Challenge," a 10,000 meter run in Vicenza, Italy.

To promote physical fitness within the detachment, Lt. Col. William A. Reed Jr., Det. commander decided to hold a run in Vicenza for those who couldn't participate in the festivities during the annual 66th MI Organization Day in Munich. The course was measured and participants were ready for a suicide run through the morning traffic in Vicenza.

Members of the detachment, participants from Det P, 201st ASA Company, 502d I&S Bn and volunteers from the SETAF G-2 and the Vicenza SSO sections met in front of Caserma Ederle, home of Det D at 7:45 a.m. June 20, for some pre-run instruction.

The starter yelled go at 7:30 and the run officially began. It was one of the most hectic times of the morning, but did that stop our fearless runners? Of course not. They started down Via Ca'Balbi toward the first check point, 2km east in the village of Bertesinella, which was manned by several of the dedicated wives and children of detachment personnel. They had cold water and ice waiting for the runners. Stopping at the first point, some runners wondered what they had gotten themselves into, but they all drove on.

Their next goal was the smiling face of Mrs. Reed and her two children at the halfway point in the village of Marola, where the runners could get some welcome rest and gatorade.

Being the dedicated runners they were, no one stayed to chat at the

CO's house. It was back to the hot pavement and the cars. As the runners started back to the first check point and some more water, they probably didn't know that the streets where they were running were near historical sites of the great WWI battles of Monte Grappa and Pasubio.

By the halfway point, Mike Sands of Det P had fought ahead and had a lead over Det D's Larry Wilcher and Ken Hetzel, with Terry Warner, Tommy Nelson, and Car-

melo Aponte close behind. So it was back to the first check point for water and the final sprint to the finish line.

Everyone finished the "Scanlon Challenge" in less than 65 minutes and nobody fell victim to the Kamakaze drivers that prowl the streets of Italy. After he caught his breath Reed stated, "I came in last because a good commander watches out for his troops and I didn't want to leave anyone on the course." Okay sir, good, run.



Picnic highlight

Oh no! An exasperated player watches his team miss a big play during a softball game at the annual INSCOM Picnic. Highlights of the affair included pony rides, clowns, sports, displays, music and a fortune teller.

Blues headed for number one

by Mary Ker

The Arlington Hall Station "Blues" women's soccer team finished their season second in league play, with a record of 6-2-2.

The "Blues" play in the Arlington County, Va., women's soccer league.

"This is the first time in the five seasons the team has been playing that we have scored more than 20 goals. This can be attributed to the power and accuracy of forwards Mary Marsh and Mary Ker who lead the team in scoring," says team manager Judy Kutsher. "The entire front line and all the halfbacks scored at least once during the 'Blues' season."

Top spot

Dan Tindell, deputy chief of staff for operations, was the team's coach and Ted Cryblskey, staff aviation officer, was assistant coach for the team.

Tindell said, "the team did very well and I feel they should be at the number one spot next season."

The lineup

Team members and their positions were: Mary Costa, goalie and fullback; Kristy Donnelly, forward wing; Karin Dolan, fullback; Barb Driscoll, fullback and halfback; Pam Driscoll, halfback; Beth Guy, halfback; Joyce Hager, forward wing; Sherry Johnson, center forward and halfback; Judy Kutsher, team manager and halfback; Tracy Leshe, halfback; Deborah Logsdon, fullback; Mary Marsh, center forward; Mary Ker, center forward; Jone Wilson, fullback; Kathy Myers, goalie and Kathy Szymanski, fullback.

Thanks

The "Blues" wish to thank their coaches, Dan Tindell and Ted Cryblskey, for all their time and help, and also to say "aloha" to Beth Guy, who PCSed recently to Hawaii.



Beth Guy throws out the ball to start the last game of the season for the "Blues." (U.S. Army photo)



Later on, the "Blues" halfback heads the ball toward another goal for her team.

USAGO in 'fore'front

U.S. Army Garrison Okinawa won the organizational championship at the All-Army Okinawa Golf Tournament held at Awase Meadows June 13.

The USAGO team took the title with a low score of 58. The runner-up was the Okinawa Area Exchange with a score of 59.

In open competition, OWAX split top honors with USAGO and U.S. Army Communications Command Japan, Signal Battalion South. With handicaps the three top teams each scored a low of 63 points.

The top team from USAGO was composed of Everett L. Witt, Daniel J. Sullivan, David C. Inwanski, Ed Shoda and Tony Ideguchi. The OWAX team was represented by Richard F. Harrell, Jim Rushing, Dan Forsch, Jim Uechi and Paul Ginoza.

Tall tales

Following a day on the golf course, all participants attended a buffet in the Awase Club House. There, they retold tall tales of the day and honored the low scorers.



Where can you go for help?

by Lt. Col. Joseph A. Kieffer

I introduced this column to provide an informal source of legal information to INSCOM commands and their personnel. Through these articles, I hope to foster a better understanding of the legal officer's role and his or her capabilities, as well as discuss the need for legal services by INSCOM personnel, as Army members in general and intelligence specialists in particular.

The best source of available expertise on legal problems and their solutions at the unit level is not, normally, the INSCOM Staff Judge Advocate's office at Arlington Hall Station. It is the local legal advisor or command judge advocate who is responsible for handling the legal problems of your unit. For this reason, we have sought the participation of INSCOM JAGC officers in the field in preparing articles for this column on topics unique to their area of jurisdiction—legal problems they've encountered and solutions they've arrived at that may be of use to other commands and personnel in different parts of the world.

Although we have asked for suggestions and comments concerning articles on legal advice or assistance, the process of preparing, editing and publishing this column may prevent a rapid response to a particular problem. It, therefore, becomes important to insure that INSCOM personnel are aware of the local legal support available to them. Although there may not be an INSCOM JAGC officer assigned to your unit (as is often the case), you will still have the assistance of a Judge Advocate's Office. It is also important to insure that, where no internal legal support is available to a unit, the local legal office is aware of the presence of the INSCOM unit and its personnel.

Though knowledge of each other's existence on an installation may be taken for granted and legal support

thought available for the asking, this is not always the case. On my first visit to an overseas area, I paid a courtesy call on the local staff judge advocate of a command where an INSCOM unit was located. When I introduced myself and stated the purpose of my visit, the legal officer said he didn't know there was an intelligence unit on the post. In one instance, the local staff judge advocate's office had helped two INSCOM personnel without knowing their unit was located on his installation. I soon discovered that part of the unit's mission required close coordination with the legal office to insure that the laws of the host government were not violated. This coordination was established and the unit is now receiving the legal assistance it needs.

Where, then, should elements of INSCOM look for their legal support? The question can be answered by reviewing the internal JAGC officer support available to INSCOM units.

There are nine legal office positions either directly assigned to INSCOM units or assigned to units with direct support responsibilities to INSCOM personnel. The office of the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) is located at INSCOM Headquarters at Arlington Hall Station. It is manned by the SJA and his deputy, who are members of the commander's personal staff. Although the SJA is responsible for technical assistance and oversees the JAGC officers assigned to units in the field, those officers are responsible to their immediate commanders and not to the SJA. However, the SJA's civil and administrative law responsibilities for the entire command bring his office in frequent contact with these local JAGC officers as well as Staff Judge Advocates supporting INSCOM commands throughout the world.

Arlington Hall Station's Garrison JAGC officer is responsible for providing the legal assistance, military justice and claims support to all INSCOM personnel located at Arlington Hall Station.

Vint Hill Farms Station has two JAGC officers responsible to the local post commander for providing legal assistance to all personnel on the post, including INSCOM personnel.

The only other JAGC officer in the United States directly responsible for supporting INSCOM personnel is assigned to the National Security Agency (NSA). He provides legal assistance to those military personnel, including INSCOM members, assigned to NSA.

Overseas, there is a JAGC officer at Field Station Augsburg and a newly-created position at the 66th MI Group located in Munich.

Finally, there is one JAGC officer at TUSLOG Det 4 in Turkey.

There are no internal JAGC officers in the Pacific.

Other support

Since we have so few JAGC officers assigned to INSCOM, legal support is often provided by legal offices assigned to support other major commands. INSCOM units usually receive their support from the installation or command judge advocate where the unit is located and, in many cases, the assigned INSCOM JAGC officer must also rely on the support of the local legal office.

Where then do you go for legal assistance if your unit has no assigned legal officer?

Your unit will normally be attached to another command for legal support. Your personnel officer will be aware of which legal office is responsible for providing legal assistance. If you are a personnel officer and you don't know which legal office supports you, start your search by checking the legal office on the installation where your unit is located. Next, try the largest command in the area with a staff judge advocate. Since your unit's personnel and their conduct impact upon the command, that command may have responsibility for your unit's legal support. If your unit is assigned to support a specific command, its legal office will usually be responsible for your unit's support. Finally, your higher headquarters or this office may be able to assist your unit in finding legal support.

Where do you go?

You may think you know from whom your unit receives its legal support—not necessarily. Although any military legal office will assist a soldier with a legal problem if he has no other clear source of aid, when it comes to providing long term resources such as money and manpower, there is much confusion and some reluctance on the part of other commands to support INSCOM units unless the jurisdictional lines are clearly defined. This office has recently requested all units to document their assignments to local commands for purposes of courts-martial jurisdiction. This has caused some confusion. In one case, two different

commands believed they had jurisdiction over the same small INSCOM unit. In another case, although the theater commander had directed that a subordinate command had jurisdiction over an isolated INSCOM unit, that subordinate command sought to treat the unit as the responsibility of INSCOM for purposes of courts-martial because of the difficulty of providing the required legal support.

In summary, due to the nature of the INSCOM mission, its varied functions and the worldwide location of its personnel, our units and personnel must often rely on other commands to provide legal services. It is especially important that all INSCOM units establish close working relationships with their legal offices to insure they receive needed legal services and that their personnel are adequately supported as members of the Army and INSCOM. A first step in this process is to insure the legal offices which are responsible for providing that support are aware of their responsibilities. Then they must understand the unit's role and its functions. With this understanding, the legal office can decide how to assist that unit.



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